

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 744.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860.

[Vol. XII.]

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To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,

I scarcely expected to have seen in Kentucky a public advocate for Mr. Adams in preference to Mr. Jefferson. Such an one however I find in the Palladium, of July the 17th. He professes indeed, to stand aloof from both the republican and aristocratical party; but whilst his exertions favor to evidently the views of the latter, the republicans will not consider him as a less dangerous enemy, because he has chosen an indirect mode of attack, and prefers the ambush to the open field. He wishes to persuade us that Mr. Adams is a more proper man for president than Mr. Jefferson, because he is a believer in revealed religion. But surely to make it the main enquiry in selecting a public officer, what religious creed he professes, is acting very differently from the manner in which a prudent man would act in the common concerns of life. If I want to have a house built, or an estate managed, I do not advertise for a christian carpenter, or a believing overseer, but aim at obtaining a man expert and skilful in his line of business, and whose character has been such that I can depend upon his fulfilling his engagements. Every one would regard it as a weak & foolish sacrifice of my interest to my prejudices, if I employed an indifferent workman because he held the right faith, or put my estate under the management of a foolish or capricious & tyrannical overseer, because he had from early life professed himself a christian! Why should we adopt different maxims in the appointment of a chief magistrate? Must church and state forever be united? Shall we in spite of our aversion to religious establishments, still act on those very principles, from which all such establishments have sprung? Certainly in the appointment of a public as well as of a private agent the great question ought to be, who best understands the business of the agency, and whose past conduct affords the best security that he will faithfully discharge it? These questions as relating to a supreme executive include a regard to political principles, which are in fact nothing more than a man's ideas of the best methods of managing public concerns: and I confess that I have no better opinion of entrusting the administration of a republican, representative government to the advocate and panegyrist of king, lords and commons, than I should of employing an architect to erect a plain country house, who had been uniformly in the practice of studying show more than substance, and of sacrificing convenience to splendor. Having satisfied myself, however, upon these points,—having found the man who to accuracy and justness of political principles, who to an ardent attachment to the rights and liberties of the people, who to regularity of life, amiableness and respectability of character, adds a comprehensive knowledge of public business and experience in the practice of it; I look no further: I pretend not to penetrate into the recesses of his heart, nor to analyze his religious creed. But the writer in the Palladium, Philan, it seems, will not be satisfied with this. A president, he says, should be a man who "has made a test of religion," meaning I suppose, that he must be a believer in divine revelation. Would he then, reject a man who has every qualification necessary for the high office, because he is not a believer? Or would he accept a man who is partially or questionably qualified, because he is a believer? In other words, are considerations of immediate and essential importance, to be sacrificed in favor of those which are only remote and indirect? I ask where is the necessity for this flagrant violation of the common and established principles of action? I shall be told, perhaps, that a man's believing himself to be accountable to God, in the scripture sense of the word, affords a greater security for his integrity. How true forever this may be; universal observation and experience has established the principle, that the best of all securities which a man can give for his future fidelity, is the uprightness of his past conduct. Where this can be appealed to, I want no better security. Where this is wanting, no excellence of belief can inspire confidence. The fact is, that in every situation a man is governed more by his habits than by his speculative principles, and it is on a knowledge of those habits, that all rational calculation is made to be founded. If an

ambitious man be elevated to a post of high dignity and power; his religious theory will not long stand in the way of his ambition. It will be made to bend and accommodate itself to the object nearest to his heart; and so common, indeed, has been the practice of rendering religion subservient and instrumental to the projects of men grasping at lawless dominion, that the ambition of churchmen, has even become proverbial, and it is by the union of priest-craft with state-craft, that the yoke of tyranny has been often so successfully placed on the neck of man.

The slightest acquaintance with the history of modern Europe, is sufficient to afford a conviction of the truth of these observations. By whom have ancient institutions securing at least some political rights in several countries of that quarter of the globe, been abolished, and the liberties of the people utterly subverted, but by christian kings and conquerors? Who harassed the valiant people of the low countries with a war of half a century in order to reduce them to a state of the most odious oppression, but the catholic christian king of Spain? Who took up arms against the peoples representatives, in order to establish an unlimited monarchy, but the blessed martyr of the English church, Charles the first, of pious memory? Who erected, in the name of the Lord, a tyranny as detestable as that which he had demolished, but the Presbyterian Cromwell? And who, by an eight year's struggle fought to trample on the necks of the American people, but the present reigning offender of the faith? I mention not these facts to discredit religion—I believe that religion had nothing to do with them—but as the actors in them were professors of religion; in such facts are standing monuments of the folly of supposing that the profession of religion, will secure an officer created by the laws from becoming a tyrant and a tyrant in defiance of law.

The history of Greece and Rome previously to the introduction of christianity affords at the same time, evidence in abundance, that a belief in revealed religion is not necessary in order to render great men, good patriots for; if the christian world has had their Alfred and their Washington; the heathen world could boast their Aristides, her Regulus and her Cato. No doubt, a natural love of justice, long habits of rectitude, and a regard to honorable fame and substantial glory, have formed high characters and preserved them in the paths of integrity. It is the possession of these qualifications, that ought chiefly to be looked for: and if we suffer ourselves to go further, and to enter into an examination of the speculative principles of a candidate for public favor; there is no saying where we are to stop. At first the mere belief of christianity may be thought sufficient: but by and by, the nature and tendency of particular systems of christianity will be examined into, and on every man's discovering or imagining that he has discovered, in the principles of his opponent something, subversive of the vital influence of the faith once delivered to the saints; he will regard the profession of his own particular creed, as equally necessary with that of revelation in general,—and the catholic, the protestant, the presbyterian and the baptist, will each consider the dogmas of his own church, as forming the only genuine security for a patriotic discharge of public duties. I know not to how great a degree of nicety Philan may already have carried his ideas on this subject—but doubt not, there are many, who, if Mr. Adams really be as he has been reputed; an unitarian christian, would have objections to him no less insurmountable, than those which they have to Mr. Jefferson. I am not indeed informed, what may precisely be the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson—but if he be, as Philan represents him, a deist; the probability certainly is, that he does consider himself as "accountable to the supreme governor both of heaven and earth." That such & sublime ideas of moral duty and of the great God, have been entertained by deists must be known to every one who is conversant with the writings of Chubb, and Tindal, and Shaftsbury and others,—who without acknowledging the divinity of revelation, have at the same time perhaps been materially indebted to it for much of what is valuable in their theological speculations.

Leaving religious opinions, then, out of

the question; is it possible to hesitate to which of the two candidates for the office of president we shall give the preference? Is Mr. Adams a republican? When there are his extravagant and unequalled panegyrics on the English constitution, which he represents as "BEING THE MOST SOLID AND DURABLE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS THE MOST FREE." When his great mortification that the Americans had not imitated it "in giving a negative upon their legislature, to the executive power," and that they had given "the choice of some militia officers &c. to the people?" And whence his expectations and evident hopes that they will hereafter have extraordinary presidents & governors & senators? After observing that it was very proper they should not be so at the time he was writing (viz. Jan. 7, 1787) he adds, "in future ages if the present states become great nations, rich, powerful and luxurious, as well as numerous; their own feelings and good sense would dictate to them what to do: they may make transitions to a nearer resemblance of the British constitution, by a fresh conception, without the smallest interdiction to liberty." Mr. Adams intended though we were governed by a king and a whole host of lords,—would still call America a republic. "A simple monarchy (says he) if it could in reality be what it pretends to be, a government of laws, might be justly denominated a republic. A limited monarchy, therefore, especially, when limited by two independent branches, an aristocratical and a democratical power in the constitution, may with strict propriety be called by that name." So much for Mr. Adams' republicanism. As to his "moderation and coolness," which Philan very properly regards as qualifications necessary for a president; we should be enabled to appreciate them rightly, if we were to recur to his answers to the numerous addresses lately presented to him, not to speak of his official communications to Congress, which (if we except the first) have discovered very little of that spirit of moderation which merits the applause of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand, has uniformly borne a different character. Even Philan, speaks of it with approbation. Calumny herself indeed has never, that I recollect, called in question his patriotism, his love of liberty, his republicanism, his integrity, or the equanimity & moderation of his temper. He was educated a member of the church of England, but was an early advocate for the religious rights and liberties of the dissenters from that church, and in his Notes on Virginia, has most eloquently and most forcibly pleaded in favor of the removal of every restraint on the freedom of opinion and of conscience.

"Slave to no sect, he takes no private road,

"But looks thro' nature up to nature's God,"

I should not have trespassed so much on you, Mr. printer, had I not viewed the subject as of considerable importance. It involves, I think the honor of religion, as well as the interests of civil liberty. For my own part I am a christian, I speak of speculation merely, for as to the spirit and practice, few of us, alas! have much to boast. I am in principle a christian,—and I am sorry when I see any occasion given for a reflection which unbelievers are always ready to cast on their opponents, that they are narrow-minded & intolerant, and perpetually striving to support their cause by the terrors or the allurements of the world. It is indeed too true: but the error I am persuaded is not in the system, but in the men. The christians of Kentucky, I hope will give it no countenance.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
A FREEMAN.

Franklin county,
July 29th, 1860.

* See the preface to the book which he whimsically entitles "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America."
In Lett. XX.
4th Preface.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, May 19.

Maffena's forces in and near Genoa, inclusive of the armed Italians, are still estimated at between 20 and 25,000 men. Every thing depends on the quantity of provisions which Maffena has in Genoa. He is still in hopes of reinforcements, which general Sauchet expects from France, on the western side of Genoa, for his relief. It is thought, however, that general Melas, after his troops shall have recovered from their fatigues, will not remain inactive, which is absolutely necessary for the conquest of Genoa.

In Bohemia and Moravia new corps of Chasseurs is forming.

Germany.

VIENNA, April 26.

(Private Correspondence.)

By several Couriers sent hither by Gen. Melas we have received the following intelligence respecting the further operations of his army:

From the 13th to the 17th the engagements continued without interruption. General Maffena made five different attacks upon the flower of his army. A Corps of 6000 grenadiers, led by him in person, had 200 killed and 1600 made prisoners. Maffena was also in the hands of an Imperial chasseur, whom a French chasseur shot and thus liberated his General. Maffena seeing that his troops were beaten in every quarter, withdrew to Genoa with 18,000 men, the remainder of his army of 29,000 men, and is now entirely blockaded. He attempted to escape by sea, but was forced by the English to return, when he made proposals to Gen. Melas to capitulate, demanding the free departure of himself and his army; his offers were rejected, and he was informed, that from the situation of affairs, a capitulation would not be granted, and that he must surrender at discretion; a courier is now hourly expected with intelligence of the surrender of Maffena and the rest of his army, which is said to suffer greatly from want of provisions.

The obliquity and inveteracy of the contending armies surpassed that which they had evinced in the battles of Novara and on the Trellia. The loss of the French, who fought like desperate men, has been very great; but our own has likewise not been inconsiderable. By sea Admiral Lord Keith blockades Genoa in such a manner, that during the day time his fleet is always drawn up in order of battle, and at night the whole fleet (even the smallest vessels) are illuminated, and stationed in such a manner as to make it entirely impossible even for Maffena to escape in person.

May 3.

(From the Cour. Gazette.)

"Since our last accounts, general Melas reports from his head-quarters at Selfrid Ponente, under the head of 22d of April, that, after so many fatiguing marches and operations, it was his intention to grant some repose to the troops encamped before Genoa, and by throwing up entrenchments, to render his position still stronger."

"General count St. Julian, with the brigade under his command, is charged with the blockade of Savona, the ninth brigade of Stuart, which had been employed in that business, having orders to join the army."

"The English admiral, lord Keith, has sent to Gen. Melas the happy intelligence, that the division of his squad on cruising off Malta had taken the French ship of the line the William Tell, of 80 guns, and 1000 men, among whom is an admiral, after a severe engagement."

Italy.

MILAN, April 26.

On the 23d the French made a sortie from Genoa, and surprised the neighboring village of Rivarolla, which they deprived of all its provisions. On the following day they were expelled from the village by the Austrians. The latter had made themselves masters of the important post of St. Maria degli Angeli, and of all the enemy's artillery at that place. A battery was raised there immediately, commanded by St. Thoma's, for St. Bon

Vigna, Lanterna, and the Molo Nuova. By taking possession of Mount Gemini the imperialists have cut off all the water from Genoa, of which necessary article that city has only a supply for a week. The scarcity of provision, increase every day, and instead of bread, a few almonds only are daily distributed among the inhabitants. Mount Diamante, a strong position near Genoa, still occupied by the French, will speedily be assailed by the Austrians, who occupy the outer-works. General Effnitz, who is stationed near Finale, has received reinforcements by sea from Leghorn, Lerici and other places. His advanced posts extend to Oneglia. Gen. Massena's army, previous to the opening of the Campaign, amounted to 30,000 men, exclusive of the corps under gen. Soult; the wrecks of that army are now at Genoa. The bombardment of that city has not yet commenced. Admiral Keith, in a letter to general Sommariva, dated from the bay of Vado the 15th inst. says, "I send you a number of copies of a letter from the British ambassador. It appears from an intercepted correspondence, that affairs in the south of France are in a melancholy situation."

Novo-Scotia.

HALLIFAX, June 24.

The private armed schooner Eagle, capt. Nutson, which sailed from this port on a cruise on Friday the 13th inst. returned here on Thursday last, and brought in the schooner Fly, Palmer from St. Sebastian's (Spain) bound to N. York, for adjudication.

Letters from France found on board the Fly, dated late in April last, mention that the treaty between America and that country was progressing very fast, and would probably have been concluded, but for the indisposition of one of the commissioners. Persons were to be appointed on both sides, to enquire into the spoliation on the American trade; and the remainder of an old debt due to France, was to be applied as a compensation; the commercial connection between the two countries was to be improved; and the Americans to be put on the footing of the most favoured nation.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

A gentleman who has seen a paper of the 4th of June, received at New-York, by the Factor, informs, that it contained nothing of importance, excepting that Massena still held out in Genoa, and was under an expectation every moment of being relieved by Buonaparte.—This much is certain, that Genoa had not surrendered on the 15th May,—and as the first consul was hastening to its succour, and at the date of our last accounts within a few days march of the place, there is a strong probability that it is still in possession of the French.

Captain Darby, arrived at Salem (M.) from Naples, informs, that an English expedition, with 10,000 land forces, passed up the Straits while he was at Gibraltar; the object unknown; by some supposed to be to inspire the King of Naples with courage to return from Sicily to his ancient seat of government.

NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Williams the American consul at London, in a letter dated May 10, says, "Our last accounts from Paris do not flatter us with a speedy settlement of affairs with France. The government is occupied with more important business at present." This letter it will be observed is from a respectable source. We have reports of an opposite nature. The master of a vessel spoken at sea by the Franklin, who left Lisbon late in May, informed, that information had been there received that the negotiation was in a favorable train.

EXTRACT FROM VIENNA.

On the 14th inst. an express from Constantinople brought to the Turkish ambassador here the unexpected intelligence of the war having recommenced in Egypt. The departure of the French having met with many difficulties, the captain Pacha not arriving at Alexandria with his fleet from Constantinople, and many of the French having been massacred in Egypt, gen. Kleber unexpectedly attacked and totally defeated the army of the grand Vizier on the 17th and 18th of March, at the moment when he was preparing for his solemn entry into Cairo with 20,000 men. The bloodshed was terrible, particularly among the Turkish infantry; very few escaped; the cavalry were less unfortunate, having effected their escape by fleeing to the camp of Osman Pacha, the King, or lieutenant of the grand Vi-

zier, who soon after marched to Cairo with a strong body of troops, where he massacred several thousand French, among whom were their learned men and members of the national institute. These accounts were communicated by the Turkish ambassador to the Foreign ministers. It is added, that Murad Bey had attacked and put to the sword a division of the French army which had marched from Cairo for Alexandria, to embark for France.

July 14.

STATE OF THE BALANCES.
In the hands of the Collectors of the customs and superintendents of the revenue, at the close of the year 1799; or subject to the disposal of the Treasury, at the date of their return.

	Dollrs.	Cts.
Disburd,		
Portsmouth,	23,422	81
Newburyport,	5,096	51
Gloucester,	264	50
Salem,	4,100	19
Marblehead,	37,664	39
Boston,	37,329	54
Plymouth,	4,739	88
Barnstable,	235	07
Nantucket,	107	31
Edgartown,	578	97
New Bedford,	0,55	32
Dighton,	302	67
York,	068	19
Biddeford,	6,713	60
Portland,	9,700	38
Bath,	2,449	51
Wiscasset,	2,675	11
Waldoborough,	220	3
Penobscot,	4,679	6
Frenchman's Bay,	120	50
Machias,		
Pasamodquoddy,	402	33
Ipswich,		
New port,	8,115	94
Providence,	5,223	77
New London,	2,837	3
Middletown,	6,966	31
New-Haven,	19,053	32
Fairfield,	2,678	82
Vermont, cash and bonds,	4,252	21
Lake Champlain,	2,095	82
Saggy Harbor,	1,208	7
New-York,		
Hudson,	1,425	93
Perth Amboy,		
Burlington,	1,278	89
Bridgetown,	153	80
Great Egg Harbor,		
Little Egg Harbor,		
Philadelphia,	3,144	5
Wilmington, D.	47,253	69
Baltimore,	39,868	73
Chesler,	677	55
Oxford,	279	6
Vienna,	586	81
Havre de Grace,		
Snow-Hill,		
Annapolis,	1,594	80
Nottingham,		
Cedar Point,		
Georgetown, M.	31	85
Hampton,	22	47
Norfolk,	62,040	8
Bermuda Hundred,	4,330	23
York-town,		
Tappahannock,	2,125	82
Yentomico,		
Dumfries,		
Alexandria,	5,385	61
Pokey landing,	482	22
Cherrystone,	379	73
South Quay,		
Louisville,		
Palmyra,	508	79
Wilmington, N. C.	12,039	6
Newbern,	6,894	55
Washington,	3,952	20
Edenton,	14,205	62
Camden,	2,085	86
Georgetown, S. C.	1,658	9
Charleston,	35,025	59
Beaufort,		
Savannah,	22,419	11
Sunbury,		
Brunswick,	257	13
St. Mary's,		
Hardwick,		

Total in the hands of Collectors, 447,296 17

SUPERVISORS.

New-Hampshire,	2,030	34
Massachusetts,	13,598	30
Rhode-Island,	1,824	17
Connecticut,	10,266	51
Vermont,	384	77
New-York,	581	47
New-Jersey,	447	3
Pennsylvania,	16,697	20
Delaware,	1,393	35
Maryland,	3,606	86
Virginia,	3,594	76
Kentucky,	10,658	93
Tennessee,	2,385	46
North Carolina, including sums in the hands of the collector of Edenton, &c.	2,555	5
South Carolina,	10,928	32

Georgia, including the sum in the hands of the collector of Savannah,

3,899 12

Total in the hands of supervisors,

84,951 64

Total of cash in the hands of collectors after deducting drafts, &c. drawn on them prior to the 31st of December, 1799, as above,

447,296 17

Do, Supervisors do.

84,951 64

Total in the hands of supervisors and collectors,

532,247 81

Treasury department, 28th April, 1800.

Extracted from the records in the office of the secretary of the Treasury.

BASIL WOOD.

July 15

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PROCLAMATION.

Declaring in a state of blockade the ports of the southern department.

WE Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, considering the obnoxiousity of the inhabitants of the southern part of St. Domingo by persisting in their revolt against the French republic: resolving that addresses, proclamations, and other writings tending to open to their view the serious dangers to which the pride and the dominant spirit of Andre Rigaud is leading them, have made no impression on their hearts, hardened in crimes—that they have obstinately refused the amnesty held out to them; and finally despairing of bringing them back to their duty by forbearing their errors—Hereby declare all the ports of the Southern Departments of St. Domingo in a state of blockade, that is, from the ports of Miragoane and Aquin, to and comprehending those of Quiberon and Jeremie.

We solicit all American, Spanish, and French ships of war, and all others of our allies to capture every vessel entering or going out of these ports, of whatever nation they may be, promising to the captors the amount of the captures after they shall have been condemned.

We except from this measure only all vessels going out of the southern ports aforesaid, to free themselves from the revolt of Rigaud, which circumstance, the captain, owner, or passengers shall prove. Head-Quarters, Cape Francois, 18th Floreal, (8th May), 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, General in Chief.

Lexington, August 7.

A letter from Paris, dated April 25th, received by a gentleman in Bolton, says, "The negotiation is in a pleasant train." Other letters from London, mention, that from the magnitude of the object it drags on heavily.

A New-York Paper says, "On a minute re-examination of our files of London papers, we find the following article respecting our Commissioners under date of

Deal, May 20.

"The Superb, capt. Tryal, arrived in the Downs from Charlestown, and landed her passengers at the King's Hotel. She was boarded in the Channel by a French privateer brig mounting 22 guns, and 180 men, and after looking at her papers ordered her to proceed; the French commander said that the American Commissioners had settled the difference between the two Governments, and that they would not capture any American vessels, except they had British property on board. The Superb had a cargo worth 25,000l."

Mr. Williams, the American Consul at London, in a letter dated May 10, says, "Our last accounts from Paris do not flatter us with a speedy settlement of our affairs with France. The Government is occupied with more important business at present."

Extract of a letter from Washington, Georgia, dated 21st June 1800 to a gentleman in Wilmington.

Bowles is making a good deal of disturbance among the Indians, and has taken one of the Spanish forts. Our government, it is said, has given orders this

week to have 5000 of militia in readiness at a moment's warning, in consequence of an express received from Col. Hawkins, our Indian agent, who had it from a gentleman who left Louisville on Wednesday last, who said the governor informed him that he had issued orders on that day."

Serious disturbances still continue in various parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions. At Birmingham, in particular, the riots were so great that the Warwickshire Volunteer Cavalry were called in and obliged to fire upon the mob. All the small manufacturing towns round Birmingham and Wolverhampton, have been in a state of commotion, on account of the dearth of provisions, and the disturbances have been very serious, several lives being lost, and many persons committed for trial. At Yarmouth, Sunderland, and other places in the north, similar disturbances have occurred; and in all cases the volunteer Corps have been called in to quiet the people.

Extract of a Letter from New-Orleans dated July 15.

"In consequence of information being received here that the Indian chief, Bowles, meditated hostilities against the Spanish settlements, an expedition against him was conceived, consisting of several row gallees, a company of regular troops, and two companies of free negroes and mulattoes, in all about 300 men. It was contemplated to seize this daring general. The expedition failed; and several months elapsed, and no information as to their fortune arrived.

"An length intelligence was received, that the Spaniards had surprised Bowles, taken a number of prisoners and all his baggage. Bowles, being acquainted with the woods, effected his escape.—Since this transaction, Bowles, having collected about 300 Indians, made a formal demand of one of our principal forts (that of the Apalaches, in West Florida,) which upon his first requisition was surrendered, altho' defended by 19 pieces of cannon and 105 regular troops. The commandant of this fort was one Portell, well known formerly by the Americans tracing down this river, while he commanded at New-Madrid.

"Another expedition is now preparing, the object of which is to repair the disgrace sustained in the above occurrence."

NEW-YORK, July 14.

IMPORTANT.

The brig Franklin, Walker, has arrived at Bolton, in 45 days from London. Her news is not so late by one day, as that received by the Trial from Liverpool.—But

The Bolton Centinel, says, that accounts from Gibraltar, to the 28th May, received there from Genoa, dated the 1st of April, stating that Massena found himself obliged to offer terms of capitulation; which Gen. Melas would not accept; and that in consequence Gen. Massena had remonstrated lord Keith on the subject. The result was not known.

(The Salem Gazette of the 8th inst. mentions the arrival of the ship Mount Vernon, Derby, from Naples and Gibraltar, the latter of which the left the 28th May. But captain Derby's not coming on shore is the editor's excuse for not giving news.)

WHEREAS my wife Sarah Reeder left my bed and board in the year 1794 without just cause and refused to return, I hereby forewarn all persons from entering into any contract with her on my account as I will not answer the same. Given under my hand this second day of August 1800.

Elizab Reeder.

WILL be exposed to sale, for cash, on Saturday the twenty-third of this present month, at the door of the Court-House in Lexington, (the sale to commence at twelve o'clock,) the plantation adjoining the town of Lexington, on which John Fowler now lives—the tract contains about 182 acres, and there are valuable improvements thereon. The above mentioned tract of land, will be sold by the subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by the said John Fowler, on the second day of December, in the year 1799, to him, for the purpose of raising the amount of a judgment obtained by the executors of James Parker dec. against the said John Fowler, and also a debt due from the said John Fowler to the subscriber.

A deed will be executed to the purchaser, with a general warranty.

WILLIAM MORTON.

Lexington, August 4th, 1800.

IS hereby given, to all those whom it may concern, that I have never conveyed absolutely my right to a yellow Negro boy, named James now in the possession of John Clay of Lexington, to said Clay; that preceding the assignment of my bill of sale for said Negro, certain conditions were to have been performed by said Clay, which remain unperformed, and the time in which the same were to have been performed is virtually elapsed;—therefore he (said Negro) is not to be considered as said Clay's property.

Saml. H. Woodson.
3w

PUBLIC NOTICE,
To all whom it may concern,

THAT we, or one of us, will attend on the first TAKEN UP in September next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, at John Bodley's shop, near the head of Chew Creek, with the commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a survey (hereby made for David Bell, on the head of Shannons run, a fourth branch of South Elkhorn, including part of said creek, &c. &c.) and cannot be done on that day, to continue from day to day until it can be completed, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

John Bell.
James Bell.
August 6th 1830.
3w

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on Kennedy's Creek, a day mare, six years old, fifteen hands high, a fawn skin, with hind feet white, no faults, no brand, price available, applied to fifteen pounds.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OPENING BY
JOHN A. SEITZ.

IN the fine house at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan, an
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Glass,
Sewers & China Wares;
Also, a constant supply of
Salt, Castings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.
Which will be sold cheap for CASH, or such Country Produce as may occasionally find him.
* Those who have accounts with the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, yet unsettled, are again solicited to come forward and close them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.
if
Lexington, June 24, 1830.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
AN addition to his former importations he received a general assortment of
M E P O R T A D O S E,
Among which are a large quantity of
COFFEE, of a superior quality,
MADEIRA, & WINES,
and PORT
Compleat sets of CHINA,
A quantity of coarse MUSLINS,
INDIA NANKEN,
WHITE ditto,
CALICOES,
DIMITIES,
SCARLET CARDINALS,
TAMBORED & JACONET
MUSLINS,
LADIES POCKET BOOKS,
PATENT SILK HOSE,
RAW ditto,
COTTON HOSE, &c. &c.
All of which will sell at the most reduced prices.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1830.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
July Term, 1830.

Washington District, &c.
Thomas Forman, Complainant,
Against
James Allen, Robert Meek and Mary's wife, James Wood & Cary's wife, John Wood and Mary's wife, and Alexander Smith and Anna's wife, heirs and devisees, and Thomas Waring, Robert Rankins, Simon Ketton and Wm. Rose, mortgagees, and John Machir, trustee of the estate of Nathaniel Hulen deceased.
Defendants

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants James Allen, Robert Meek and Mary's wife, James Wood and Cary's wife, John Wood and Mary's wife, and Alexander Smith and Anna's wife, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that they appear here on the third day of our next November term, and answer the complaint's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, anterior to the date of the court's holding in Mason county, and that this order be published once Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Winchester.

(A Copy.)
Telle
Francis Taylor, C.W.D.C.
TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on Licking river, Montgomery county, a yellow bay horse, about 14 hands three inches high, has a blaze down his face, his two hind feet white, some saddle spots on his back, a blemish in his near eye, branded on the near shoulder IC, judged to be 15 or 16 years old; appraised to 7l.
DAVID BRINSON.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands, to perpetuate testimony respecting the following entry, to wit: "Richard Malterson enters 24,277 1-2 acres on treasury warrant No. 10,465, to be laid off twice as long as wide, to include a Mulberry-tree marked thus TF and two Hickories with four chops in each, to include the said three marked trees, near the center thereof the said trees standing on the hunter's trace, leading from Bryan's station, over to the waters of Hicknut, and the dividing ridge, between the waters of Hicknut and the waters of Elkhorn, beginning 1490 poles south west from the above marked trees, running thence north 1334 poles, thence east 2668 poles, thence south 1334, thence west to the beginning for quantity"—will meet at the house of Peter Moore, on the 15th of August next, on the said dividing ridge, and from thence proceed to the special calls of said entry, to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses respecting the same, and do such other things as are necessary, and directed by the said act.

ROBERT JOHNSON & OTHERS,
Affinees of Richard Malterson.
July 31st 1830.
N. B. The TF is joined together.

2 STATE OF KENTUCKY.
July Term 1830.

Washington District, &c.
Thomas Forman, Complainant,
Against
Thomas Sanders, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of our next November term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette, anterior to the date of the court's holding in Mason county, and that this order be published once Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Winchester.

(A Copy.)
Telle
Francis Taylor, C.W.D.C.
2 The Copartnership of
ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT,
HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent—it is absolutely necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment to JOHN W. HUNT, who is properly authorized to settle the accounts of said firm. All those to whom they are indebted are requested to bring forward their accounts for payment.
6w

TAKEN UP by the subscriber living on Licking, near the mouth of Beaver, in Montgomery county, a brown Mare, thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be eleven years old, a natural pacer, her near eye out, branded on the buttock B; appraised to 10s.
DAVID BRINSON.
June 6, 1830.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near Bramble-lick, Clark county, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, with star & snip, his hind foot white, appraised to 15l.
Stephen Dooley.
May 25th, 1830.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I shall attend with the commissioners of Montgomery county, on Red river, on the 22d day of August, at a place known by the name of the Fire lick, in order to perpetuate testimony respecting the establishment of a certain tract of land, on the river in the name of Joseph Collins, and the treasurer's warrant, containing four hundred acres, beginning at said lick, running south, crossing Red river, four hundred poles, thence east for quantity; and do such other things as shall be thought necessary, &c.
James Sweeney.
18th July, 1830.

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.
June Court Quarter sessions, 1830.
Stephen Kelly, complainant,
against
John Mitchell, defendant,
In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance before me agreeable to law & the rules of this court, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or the same shall be taken pro confesso. That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, anterior to the date of the court's holding in Winchester, and one other published at the door of the free meeting house on Howard's creek, once Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.)
Telle
Micah Taul, d. c.
AN EASY METHOD WITH THE DEISTS.
ALSO
THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY DEMONSTRATED,

PROPOSALS
FOR carrying the mails of the United States, on the following post roads, will be received at the post office, in Washington city, until the 15th day of August next, inclusive.
As several persons have been in the habit of attending personally at this office for the purpose of handing in proposals, it is proper to mention that such attendance is now useless, at the business can be conveniently performed by letter.

IN KENTUCKY.
42. From Danville, by Stanford, to Lancaster, once a week.
Leave Danville every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. and arrive at Lancaster by 8 P. M. Leave Lancaster every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Danville by 4 P. M.
43. From Lexington, by Clarke C. H. to Montgomery C. H. and Fleming C. H. to Washington, once in two weeks.
Leave Lexington every other Saturday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at Lexington on Monday, at 8 A. M. Leave Lexington every other Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Friday by 4 P. M.
44. From Frankfort by Shelbyville, Baldwinsville, Hardin C. H. and Logan C. H. to Robinson C. H. in Fennel once in two weeks.
Leave Frankfort every other Monday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Robinson C. H. on Friday by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Robinson C. H. every other Saturday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Frankfort the next Thursday by noon.

45. From Logan C. H. by Christian C. H. to Livingston C. H. and Henderson C. H. to Muhlenberg C. H. once in two weeks.
Leave Logan C. H. every other at
A. M. and arrive at Muhlenberg C. H. the next by P. M. Leave Muhlenberg C. H. every other at A. M. and arrive at Logan C. H. the next by P. M.
46. From Logan C. H. by Warren C. H. and Barren C. H. to Greene C. H. once in two weeks.
Leave Logan C. H. every other
A. M. and arrive at Greene C. H. on
P. M. Leave Greene C. H. every other at A. M. and arrive at Logan C. H. on P. M.

NOTES.
Note 1. The Postmaster General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contracts the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure say depending mail, where- by the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of 3 dollars shall be incurred.
Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.
Note 5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the times of his contract.
Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of January, April, July and October.
Note 7. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October, 1832.

JOSEPH NABERSHAM,
Postmaster General.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
June 24, 1830.
6w.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR:
ON THE
Office, Duty & Authority,
OF
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CORONERS & CONSTABLES,
IN THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY;

With precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws out of which they do arise.

There will be given in this work, upwards of 200, Precedents; consisting of Forms of Attachments, Bonds in Special Cases, Bills, Challenges, Charges, Executions, Examinations, Informations, Inquests, Indictments, Judgments, Mitigations, Galley Records, Recognizances, Subpoenas, Warrants, &c. together with the Explanation of several Writs and Law Terms. To which will be added, Maxims & General Rules, Actions & Remedies.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work will be executed on a neat type, and good paper, and will extend to between 250 and 300 pages, and bound in boards.
II. It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for; or who shall procure twelve subscribers, and be accountable for the money, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.
III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars: one half to JOHN BRADFORD.
IV. Those who subscribe for twelve copies; or who shall procure twelve subscribers, and be accountable for the money, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And For Sale at this Office,
VOYAGES, ADVENTURES, & SITUATION OF THE
FRENCH EMIGRANTS,
From the year '89 to '99.
And will serve as an epitome of the history of the French Revolution.
BY A LADY.
** Subscribers to the above work, will please apply at this office for their copies.

KENTUCKY LAWS.
LATELY PUBLISHED,
and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette
(Bound) Price 24c.
AN EDITOR OF THE
LAWS OF KENTUCKY;
Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH
A COPIOUS INDEX,
And a list of Local and Private Laws;
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
The Constitution of the United States,
With the Amendments,
The Act of Separation from Virginia,
AND
The Constitution of Kentucky
BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, June 2.
Our Plymouth letter of this day states the arrival of the Havac floor of war, capt. Bartholomew, who had fallen in with a frigate, from which he had learned that the combined fleets were under sail on Tuesday last, and that 13 of them were completely out of Brett harbor, and the remainder getting out as fast as possible. As the Channel fleet passed Plymouth on Tuesday, and the squadron in Cawland bay were ordered out immediately, there is every reason to hope that our force would come up with them, and we believe no one entertains any doubt as to the result of such a meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 17.
Latest from Europe.
Yesterday evening arrived at this port the ship Factor, Capt Kemp, 38 days from London. We have been put in possession of English papers to the 5th of June—several days the latest.
Our first attention was directed towards the pending Negotiation with France; but have not been able to discover a single article relating to that important business.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 22.
The ship Role, from Guernsey, arrived at New-York, brings dispatches from the American Envoy at Paris to the Secretary of State. The Negotiation we are informed is in a state of forwardness; and that the greatest harmony prevailed between the commissioners of the two powers.
Genoa had not surrendered the 15 May. A Paris paper of May 23d says, "Vienna letters announce, that Kleber has entirely defeated the army of the Grand Vizier. This unexpected intelligence is given as certain.
The French army of the Rhine it appears is still successful, and advancing.

CHARLESTON, July 7.
The Hampshire ship Johanna, captain Khron, arrived yesterday, in 38 days from Lisbon.
Captain Khron informs, that authentic intelligence had been received of the capture of the surrender of Genoa, with the French army under Massena, to the Austrians.
The loss of the Austrians was stated to be about 12,000, and that of the French about 10,000. Genoa was taken by storm.

The Johanna left Lisbon the 28th of May; the day before, capt. K. was informed by the second Lieutenant of the British frigate Flora, just arrived from a cruise, that she had passed an American frigate, with a French 44 gun frigate, 3 or 4 prizes, bound to Falmouth; the French frigate was reported to have been captured off Cape Finisterre, the American to have been the one which carried out the envoys.—(If the foundation of the naval engagement has any foundation, it must have been the Portsmouth frigate, Capt. McNeill, which carried out dispatches to our Envoys.)

NORFOLK, July 12.
SHIP NEWS
BALTIMORE'S PRIZE.
Yesterday arrived here the French Polacre ship Emanuel, prize to the U. States ship of war Baltimore, capt. W. Cooper. She was captured on the 21st June on her passage from Guadaloupe to St. Thomas, after a chase of nine hours, and immediately dispatched for this port.
From Mr. Merrihew, the officer in charge of the prize, we learn, that a fleet of about 26 or 28 sail were to leave St. Thomas, the 24th ult. bound home under convoy of the Adams frigate, capt. Morris.
The U. S. frigate General Greene, capt. Perry, was reported last evening to have anchored in the roads; she is from the Havana.

should be more than sufficient, the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen, and marines, and for such as, though not disabled, may merit by their bravery, or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said fund shall be under the management and direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the secretary of War, for the time being, who are hereby authorised to receive any sums to which the United States may be entitled from the sale of prizes, and employ and invest the same, and the interest arising therefrom, in any manner which a majority of them may deem most advantageous: And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to lay before Congress, annually, in the first week of their session, a minute statement of their proceedings relative to the management of said fund.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed the second day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," from and after the first day of June next, shall be and hereby is repealed.

Repeal of
the former
act.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—April 23d, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

An ACT respecting the Mint.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a sum equal to the amount of the cents and half cents, which shall have been coined at the mint, and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, subsequent to the third day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of copper for the further coinage of cents and half cents; and that a sum equal to the amount of cents and half cents, which shall be hereafter coined at the mint, and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States in any one year, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the annual purchase of copper for the coinage of cents and half cents, which sums shall be payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation for the purchase of copper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be retained from every deposit in the mint, of gold or silver bullion be-

Part of bullion deposited, to be

ations aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. Appropriations how to be paid.

TOLODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—April 24th, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

An ACT to authorize the President of the United States to accept, for the United States, a Cession of jurisdiction of the territory west of Pennsylvania, commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver letters patent in the name and behalf of the United States, to the governor of the state of Connecticut for the time being, for the use and benefit of the persons holding and claiming under the state of Connecticut, their heirs and assigns for ever, whereby all the right, title, interest and estate of the United States, to the soil of that tract of land lying west of the west line of Pennsylvania, as claimed by the state of Pennsylvania, and as the same has been actually settled, ascertained and run in conformity with an agreement between the said state of Pennsylvania and the state of Virginia, and extending from said line westward one hundred and twenty statute miles in length and in breadth throughout the said limits in length, from the completion of the forty-first degree of north latitude until it comes to forty-two degrees and two minutes north latitude, including all that territory commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and which was excepted by said state of Connecticut out of the cession by the said state heretofore made to the United States, and accepted by a resolution of Congress of the fourteenth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, shall be released and conveyed as aforesaid to the said governor of Connecticut, and his successors in said office, forever, for the purpose of quieting the grantees and purchaser under said state of Connecticut, and confirming their titles to the soil of the said tract of land.

Provided however, That such letters patent shall not be executed and delivered, unless the state of Connecticut shall, within eight months from passing this act, by a legislative act renounce forever for the use and benefit of the United States, and of the several individual states who may be therein concerned respectively and of all those deriving claims or titles from them or any them, all territorial and jurisdictional claims whatever, upon any grant, charter or charters whatever, to the soil and jurisdiction of any and all lands whatever lying west.

The President may issue letters patent releasing the right of the U. S. to the soil of the western reserve.

Provided, Connecticut shall cede to the U. S. certain western lands;